

Robert

A3770

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

June 18

nation date of 1 year. We accepted in principle the definition of national defense in the Senate bill, which seems to tighten it up a little bit and restricts it to national-defense activities.

The Senate conferees yielded on the standby controls, so there are no standby controls and no 90-day freeze in the bill.

They accepted the amendment which was offered on the floor to authorize a Small Business Administration in lieu of the present Small Defense Plants Corporation.

I think those are in substance the differences. In other words, this is substantially the House bill, with the exceptions I have noted.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Seay).

**Radescu, Hero of Rumanian Resistance
Against Nazism and Communism**

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. CHARLES J. KERSTEN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 2, 1953

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, on the 18th of May this year died in a New York hospital one of the greatest resistance leaders of Eastern Europe, Gen. Nicolae Radescu, the last free Prime Minister of Rumania.

His death was overshadowed by the same oblivion which, unfortunately, seems to persist in some of our official circles regarding the tragic fate of Eastern Europe and of its fighters for freedom. The desperate struggle against communism waged by the abandoned nations behind the Iron Curtain seems voluntarily ignored, and the voice of its heralds, who came to our shores, is muted by our spiritual fatigue in recognizing the very things which could help solve our grave problems. Thus, the passing of this gallant soldier of Eastern Europe took place in silence and obscurity. No testimony of any kind came from our American administration. This old and faithful friend of our country was given the last homage only by his comrades of Eastern Europe in the anti-Soviet fight.

I consider, Mr. Speaker, that it is proper in the Congress of the United States to pay tribute to a man such as General Radescu who represents the national resistance to communism of the Soviet-invaded countries. For, as we generally feel in this Congress, despite the seemingly political expediency which induced our former administration to recognize and deal with the Moscow puppet governments, the American people cannot but sympathize with the enslaved peoples and acknowledge their unbending resistance to Soviet tyranny. In paying a tribute to this man we therefore pay a tribute to all those who, behind the Iron Curtain, remain loyal to our ideals. We should also once more direct our thoughts to the potentialities which the subjugated nations represent

in our endeavor to meet the mortal danger of the further consolidation in this atomic age of ruthless and barbaric imperialism.

General Radescu was called to preside over a Rumanian Government of national coalition in the most difficult moment of recent Rumanian history—the entrance of the Red Army in the country at the end of 1944. He had at that time a record of national fight against the royal dictatorship and against Nazi interference in Rumania. In his role as head of the Rumanian Government the General led a brilliant national opposition to Soviet-Communist attack upon the liberties of Rumania. He had to face the continuous Soviet subversion of the Rumanian State and at the same time to fulfill the Soviet-controlled armistice obligations, which were heavily weighing on the country. Under those difficult circumstances General Radescu asserted himself as a great patriot and a man of authority. He opposed with energy and courage the Soviet-Communist intrigues and brutal maneuvering. He finally appealed to the country and denounced the foul play of the Communists, while being attacked himself by the Soviet Control Commission by Pravda, Izvestia, and Radio Moscow. An unsuccessful attempt to assassinate General Radescu took place on February 24, 1945, on the occasion of a Communist putsch which ended in failure.

General Radescu branded the Communists as "men without God and without nation" and raised the resistance spirit of the country. The Communist victory was a foregone conclusion when the Soviets decided to employ the most drastic means in order to crush the unwavering determination of the Rumanians to maintain their freedom. Indeed 2 weeks after the Yalta Declaration, on February 27, 1945, Mr. Vishinsky himself arrived hurriedly in Bucharest. From the station he went directly to the royal palace and, hanging his hat on the table, demanded that within 3 hours General Radescu and his government be dismissed and a Communist government, the members of which were named by Vishinsky, be appointed in its place. In the meantime the Red army has disarmed the Rumanian garrison and taken control of the police force, patrolling the streets with tanks and mechanized units. A Soviet-sponsored and Communist-dominated government headed by Grosse was thus brutally imposed.

The heroic and successful resistance of General Radescu against the Soviet technique of inviolable seizure of power was in this way instrumental in exposing Moscow's flagrant interference in the internal affairs of other countries. This first test of the Yalta agreement brought to the surface the moral and political chasm which separates East and West. General Radescu was forced out of government through means of Soviet political and military pressure on the 28th of February 1945.

Later on, in June 1946, he succeeded in fleeing his enslaved country. At that time a resistance organization was taking shape in Rumania, the supreme head of which was General Radescu. The general was implicated himself in the great trial staged by the Communists in

1946 against this national movement and was condemned in absentia. General Radescu came to the United States at the end of 1947. In 1948 he was president of a Rumanian national committee and in 1951 he founded the League of Free Rumanians, which groups Rumanian anti-Communist exiles. He was considered by his compatriots everywhere as the living symbol of national resistance and of their hope in liberation.

He devoted himself to the task of regrouping his exiled compatriots for the continuation of the national fight. He strived to help the unfortunate anti-Communist fugitives in their struggle for survival and organization for national action, demanding that every means pertaining to the national cause be put at their disposal. He fought unrelentingly to constitute for these purposes a liberation fund. As Mr. Constantine Brown informs us, in his brilliant article of May 30 dedicated to the general, the latter in following these aims, even went before the courts of justice, in order to redeem for the national fight Rumanian funds amounting to \$1,500,000 defendants in the suit being two former diplomats Visoianu and Cretzianu. He fought tooth and nail for a democratic Rumanian Council to represent the interests of his enslaved nation. He made every effort in order that the dangers and the possibilities which the situation in Eastern Europe involves, should be understood in this country. He was himself a living testimony of the great moral and political problem which is so difficult for us to grasp and so vital for the issues which overwhelm us. He was namely a symbol of the vast resistance forces which under certain circumstances could be called to action. General Radescu led just such an action, which considered in itself was a fully successful operation. The Communists' conspiratorial and criminal activities had been exposed and denounced, their coup d'etat maneuvers had been prevented and crushed and the national spirit of independence and freedom mobilized. But General Radescu was, at the same time, the uncomfortable reminder of the free world's failure to comprehend the tremendous implications at stake in this struggle of the invaded nations and failure to act with foresight and responsibility. Thus, at the very moment when the Soviet agents were successfully engaged in this country in obtaining our atomic secrets, we were ceding the nations of Eastern Europe to Soviet domination, if not by willful action at least by inaction. The transformation of Eastern Europe into Soviet military bases, is therefore not a consequence of a lack of resistance in those countries, but rather the fruit of our own policy—or should we not more accurately say our lack of policy.

From a moral and political point of view the abandonment of these nations is the equivalent, in the military field, of the loss of the atomic secret, because the spiritual forces existent behind the Iron Curtain, but which we did not support, represent an enormous potential, comparable even with that of the fission of matter. It would be fatal to ignore that at the critical moment of the atomic struggle those moral and spiritual forces might play a decisive role. This po-

Federal Spending

OF NEW YORK
IN SENATE
JANUARY 11, 1906.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, June 5, 1953

It was announced that the federal spending, we are looking at the combined

Federal Government: In 1951 the Federal Government

capita than in any other country. The value of all products added the assessed value of all products in the country is

Bill, 1954

Bill, 1954

БРЕМЕСНА

SUB V. 1

Friday, June 14, 1946

The House in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6600) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and for other purposes.

17. New built regulated foreign lands.

financial institutions? Do any social security

high point in America in the decade 1960-1970. In substance it is

That's just in the country, and I believe program that the public and liberal

[illegible]